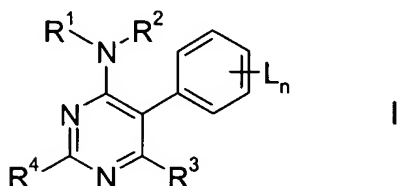


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A 2-substituted pyrimidine of the formula I



in which the index and the substituents are as defined below:

n is an integer from 1 to 5, where at least one substituent L is located in the ortho-position on the phenyl ring;

L is halogen, cyano, cyanato (OCN), nitro, C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkynyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, -C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A, S(=O)_m-A, S(=O)_m-O-A or S(=O)_m-N(A')A,

m is 0, 1 or 2;

A, A', A'' independently of one another are hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₈-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, where the organic radicals may be partially or fully halogenated or may be substituted by cyano or C₁-C₄-alkoxy; or A and A' together with the atoms to which they are attached are a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S;

where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups of the radical definitions of L for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups R^u :

R^u is halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkenyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_2 - C_{10} -alkenyloxy, C_2 - C_{10} -alkynyloxy, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkenyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkoxy, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkenyloxy, $-C(=O)-A$, $-C(=O)-O-A$, $-C(=O)-N(A')A$, $C(A') (=N-OA)$, $N(A')A$, $N(A')-C(=O)-A$, $N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A$, $S(=O)_m-A$, $S(=O)_m-O-A$ or $S(=O)_m-N(A')A$, where m , A , A' , A'' are as defined above and where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry

one to three groups R^v , R^v having the same meaning as R^u ;

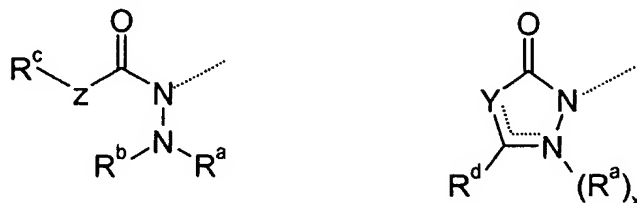
R^1 , R^2 independently of one another are C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -halocycloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 -haloalkenyl or C_2 - C_6 -haloalkynyl;

R^2 may additionally be hydrogen;

R^1 and R^2 may also, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a saturated or unsaturated five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an ether ($-O-$), carbonyl $C[=O]-$, thio ($-S-$), sulfoxyl ($-S[=O]-$) or sulfenyl ($-SO_2-$) group;

R^3 is halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_2 - C_4 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_4 -alkynyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, C_3 - C_4 -alkenyloxy or C_3 - C_4 -alkynyloxy, where the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl radicals of R^3 may be substituted by halogen, cyano, nitro, C_1 - C_2 -alkoxy or C_1 - C_4 -alkoxycarbonyl;

R^4 corresponds to one of the formulae



where

x is 0 or 1;

R^a , R^b and R^c independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_4 - C_6 -cycloalkenyl,

R^a , R^b together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may have the meaning R^c - $Z-C(R^d)=N$;

Z is oxygen or $N-R^c$;

Y is $C(H)-R^c$, $C-R^c$, $N-N(H)-R^c$ or $N-R^c$;

\equiv may be a double bond or a single bond;

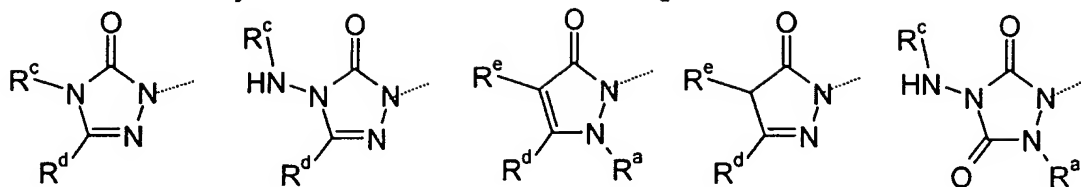
R^d , R^e have the same meanings as R^c and may additionally be halogen or cyano;

R^d together with the carbon to which it is attached may be a carbonyl group;

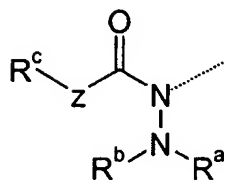
where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups of the radical definitions of R^a , R^b , R^c , R^d or R^e for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups R^w :

R^w is halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkenyl, C_2 - C_{10} -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_2 - C_{10} -alkenyloxy, C_2 - C_{10} -alkynyloxy, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkenyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkoxy, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkenyloxy, and where two of the radicals R^a , R^b or R^c together with the atoms to which they are attached may form a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S.

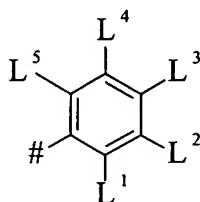
2. (Original) The 2-substituted pyrimidine according to claim 1 where R^3 is chlorine, cyano, methyl, ethyl or bromine.
3. (Original) The 2-substituted pyrimidine according to claim 1 where R^4 is one of the formulae



4. (Original) The 2-substituted pyrimidine according to claim 1 where R⁴ corresponds to the formula



5. (Currently amended) The 2-substituted pyrimidine according to ~~any of claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1 which the phenyl group substituted by L_n is the group B



B

where # is the point of attachment to the pyrimidine skeleton and

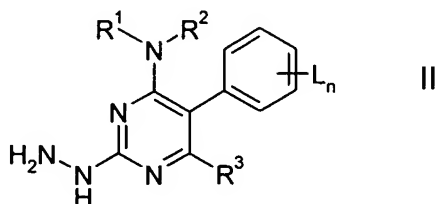
L¹ is fluorine, chlorine, CH₃ or CF₃;

L², L⁴ independently of one another are hydrogen, CH₃ or fluorine;

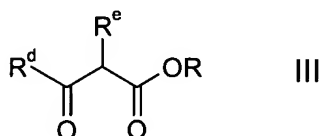
L³ is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, cyano, CH₃, SCH₃, OCH₃, SO₂CH₃, NH-C(=O)CH₃, N(CH₃)-C(=O)CH₃ or COOCH₃ and

L^5 is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or CH_3 .

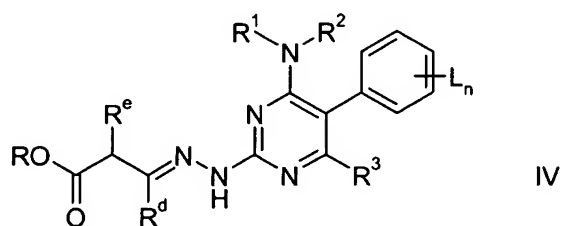
6. (Currently amended) A process for preparing 2-substituted pyrimidines of the formula I according to claim 3 where R^4 is a pyrazolone, which comprises condensing a compound of the formula II



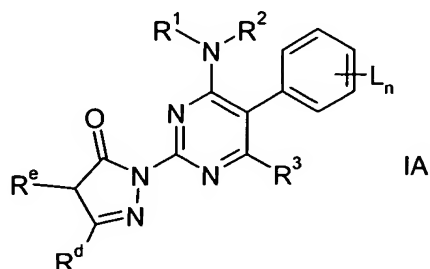
in which the substituents L , R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as defined in claim 1 with a 1,3-dicarbonyl compound of the formula III



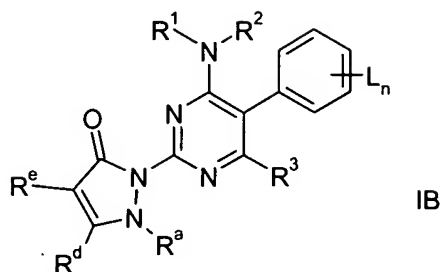
in which ~~R^d and R^e are as defined in claim 1~~ and R is a C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical, and then cyclizing the resulting compound IV



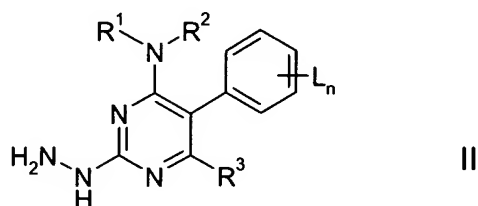
with a base to give IA



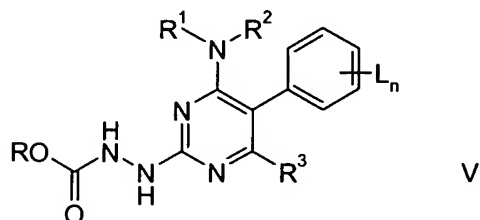
which is, if appropriate, isomerized to give IB



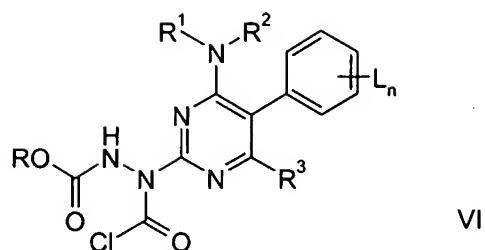
7. (Currently amended) A process for preparing 2-substituted pyrimidines of the formula I according to claim 3 where R⁴ is a triazoldione, which comprises acylating a compound of the formula II



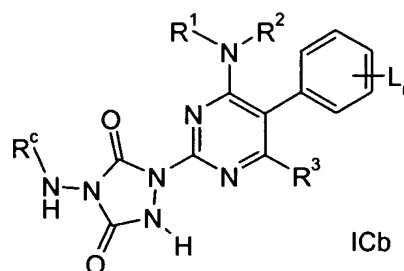
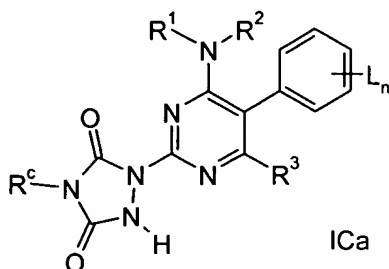
in which the substituents L, R¹, R² and R³ are as defined in claim 1 with a chloroformic ester of the formula ClCO₂R where the substituent R is C₁-C₆-alkyl, giving the compound V;



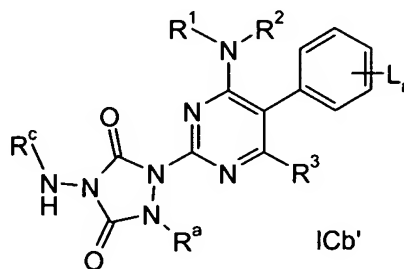
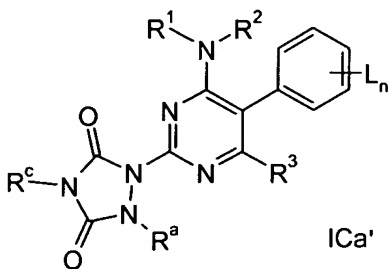
then reacting compound V with a phosgene derivative to give VI,



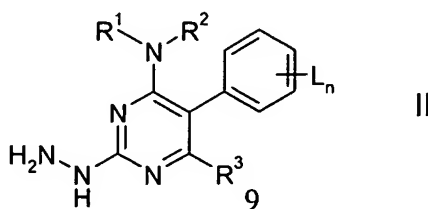
furthermore cyclizing VI with an amine of the formula R^cNH_2 or with a hydrazine of the formula R^cNH-NH_2 to give compounds ICa and ICb, respectively, and,



if appropriate, reacting further with an alkylating agent of the formula R^aX , where R^a is as defined above and X is a leaving group, such as halide or sulfate, to give ICa' and ICb', respectively.

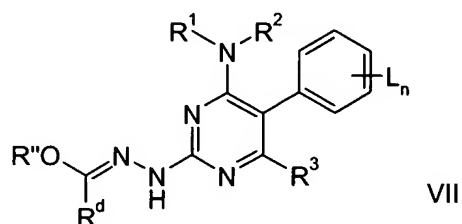


8. (Currently amended) A process for preparing 2-substituted pyrimidines of the formula I according

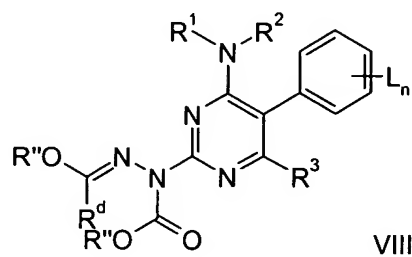


to claim 3 where R^4 is a triazoldione, which comprises condensing a compound of the formula II

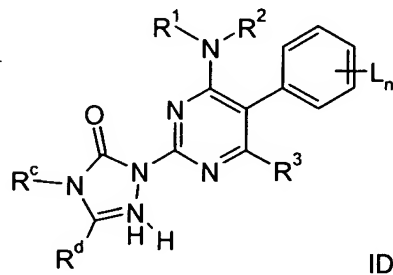
in which the substituents L , R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as defined in claim 1 with an orthoester of the formula $R^dC(OR'')_3$ where the substituent R^d is as defined above and R'' is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, giving the compound VII;



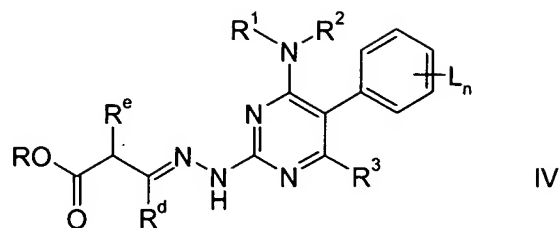
then acylating compound VII with a chloroformic ester of the formula $ClCO_2R''$, where the substituent R'' is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, to give compound VIII



and furthermore cyclizing VIII with an amine of the formula R^cNH_2 to give compound ID

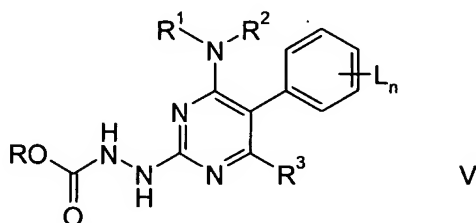


9. (Original) A compound of the formula IV



where the substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , L_n , R^e and R^d are as defined in claim 1 and the substituent R is a C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical.

10. (Original) A compound of the formula V



where the substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and L_n are as defined in claim 1 and the substituent R is a C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical.

11. (Original) A composition suitable for controlling harmful fungi, which composition comprises a solid or liquid carrier and a compound of the formula I according to claim 1.
12. (Original) A method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi which comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the soil or the seeds to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1.